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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

USE-DEPENDENT INDICATOR SYSTEM FOR
ABSORBENT ARTICLES

BY

RALPH L. ANDERSON

AND

JAMES W. CLARK

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**USE-DEPENDENT INDICATOR SYSTEM
FOR ABSORBENT ARTICLES**

The present invention is based on provisional patent application Serial Number 60/173,344 filed December 28, 1999, and priority is hereby claimed therefrom.

Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to an indicator system that can detect the depletion of a variety of chemicals. More particularly, the present invention is directed to a visual indicator system that can be employed in use-dependent products to detect either the exhaustion or depletion of a chemical included therein. For example, the color indicator system of the present invention can be employed in food service wipers to detect the depletion of chemicals, such as anti-microbial agents.

Background of the Invention

A use-dependent device or product is normally considered to be a product that becomes less effective over time. The decline in effectiveness of a particular use-dependent product can be caused by a variety of factors. One such factor that is significant in many applications is the depletion of an active chemical incorporated within the product. For example, wipers, such as those used in medical and food service applications, may contain an anti-microbial agent that is released during wiping to create a solution for disinfecting the surface being wiped. The anti-microbial agent helps prevent potentially harmful microorganism contamination when wiping a particular surface.

Typically, a user of a use-dependent product will want to know when the chemical within the product has been exhausted so that the user can discard the depleted product and begin to use a new one. If no such method is available for determining when the chemical has been exhausted, a user will unknowingly continue to use a product

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that has been rendered ineffective. For example, in the food service industry, it would be important to determine when an anti-microbial agent of a wiper has been exhausted so that it will not continue to be used thereafter.

5 In the past, various systems have been developed to indicate variables such as lapses in time, the presence of chemicals, or the absence of chemicals. For example, time indicators, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,699,326 to Haas et al., have been developed to communicate a lapse in time through the use of a
10 visual change in color. Other time indicators are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,317,987 to Muller et al. and 4,248,597 to McNeely. In addition to indicators that reveal a lapse in time, indicator systems that detect the presence or absence of a chemical have also been developed. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,205,043 to Esch et al.
15 discloses a system that employs a color-sensitive gas to detect the presence of chlorine dioxide.

 Besides the above indicator systems, other indicators have been developed to detect the absence of a chemical within a use-dependent product, such as a sanitizing or anti-microbial wiper. For
20 example, an anti-microbial wiper has been marketed by Pal International Inc. of England under the name WIPEX. According to the sales literature, this wiper contains an anti-microbial agent to sanitize various surfaces. In addition, the wipers include indicator stripes that are stated to fade gradually as the disinfectants are
25 depleted. It is believed that U.S. Patent No. 4,311,479 to Fenn et al. is related to this particular anti-microbial cloth. This indicator system, however undesirably reduces the hydrophilic nature of the wiper.

 As such, a need currently exists for a more effective indicator system for use in use-dependent products. In particular, a need
30 exists for an indicator system that can be incorporated into articles containing chemicals such as anti-microbial agents, without having a

substantial adverse effect on the properties of the chemicals.
Examples of such articles include anti-microbial and/or sanitizing
wipers.

Summary of the Invention

5 Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an
improved use-dependent indicator system.

 It is another object of the present invention to provide an
indicator system that can signal the depletion of a chemical
incorporated within an absorbent article.

10 Still another object of the present invention is to provide an
indicator system that can signal the depletion of a chemical
incorporated within an absorbent article without having a substantial
adverse affect on the properties of the article that are provided by the
chemical.

15 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an
indicator system containing at least one dye component.

 Another object of the present invention is to provide an indicator
system containing reactive and/or non-reactive dyes.

20 It is another object of the present invention to provide an
indicator system containing a dye component(s) that can dissolve
faster than an active chemical such that the dissolution of the dye
can signal the impending exhaustion of the active chemical.

 Still another object of the present invention is to provide an
indicator system that contains a polymer mixture.

25 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an
indicator system that contains a polymer mixture that can retain its
strength and adhesion properties after being applied to a web, and
thereafter creped and cured.

30 Another object of the present invention is to provide an article in
which less than 60% of one side of a cloth-like web is printed with the
indicator system.

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It is another object of the present invention to provide an indicator system that can provide sufficient control over the dissolution rates of the dye component(s) such that the system can effectively signal the depletion of the active chemical.

5 These and other objects of the present invention are achieved by providing an absorbent article such as a nonwoven web to which an indicator system of the present invention can be applied. An indicator system of the present invention generally includes at least one dye component and a polymer mixture.

10 In accordance with the present invention, any material commonly used in the art to manufacture cloths, such as wipers, can be used as the base web. In particular, a base web of the present invention is typically made from a nonwoven polymeric or paper-based web. More particularly, a base web of the present invention
15 can be made from pulp fibers, synthetic fibers, thermomechanical pulp, or mixtures thereof such that the web has cloth-like properties. For instance, the base web can be made from softwood pulp fibers, such as Northern softwood kraft fibers, redwood fibers and pine fibers. Moreover, the base web can also include staple fibers, such
20 as polyolefin fibers, polyester fibers, nylon fibers, polyvinyl acetate fibers, cotton fibers, rayon fibers, non-woody plant fibers, and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, a base web of the present invention can also be webs that have been subjected to post treatment process such as hydroentanglement. In addition, the web
25 can be a co-form material such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,100,324 to Anderson et al. and 5,350,624 to Georger et al., which are incorporated herein in their entireties by reference thereto.

30 After forming the base web, an indicator system of the present invention can be applied. In general, the indicator system contains at least one dye component and a polymer mixture. Depending on the application, a single dye or combination of dyes can be used. In one

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embodiment, the indicator system includes a non-reactive dye, such as a foodstuff dye, that can dissolve out of an article to which it is applied. In other embodiments, the indicator system can include a reactive dye, such as a cationic dye, combined with a non-reactive dye. A reactive dye is typically permanent and will not dissolve out of the article. The combination of dyes selected generally depends on whether the article is desired to retain a color after the active chemical therein has been exhausted.

An absorbent article of the present invention also includes an active chemical, which is used for a variety of reasons. The active chemical can be applied to the article separately, or as part of an indicator system of the present invention. In one embodiment, the active chemical is incorporated within the indicator system as an anti-microbial agent used in wipers. In general, the active chemical within an article will become depleted and will eventually be exhausted after repeated use.

In certain embodiments, the indicator of the present invention will be incorporated into a wiper capable of providing liquid anti-microbial solution after numerous rinse cycles. Such a wiper will generally include a controlled release anti-microbial formulation comprising an anti-microbial agent, which formulation is adhered to an absorbent, cloth-like web which retains liquid after each rinse cycle. The combination of the anti-microbial formulation and the retained liquid in the wiper is adapted so that the formulation releases sufficient anti-microbial agent into the retained liquid after each of at least five normal rinse cycles so that the retained liquid is an anti-microbial solution.

In certain embodiments, the anti-microbial formulation can include an anti-microbial agent encapsulated in, adsorbed to, or as a part of a particle or microcapsule. In certain embodiments, the anti-microbial formulation may be in the form of an anti-microbial agent

that is coated by or enclosed in a polymer coating.

As stated, an indicator system of the present invention can also contain a polymer mixture. In some embodiments, a polymer mixture of the present invention can "bloom" or swell in water. In general, a water-swella-
5 ble polymer mixture of the present invention can contain a variety of components, such as a polymer. For instance, in one embodiment, the polymer mixture can comprise a polymer that is itself water-swella-
10 ble polymer, such as adhesives, are suitable for use in the present invention. Examples of adhesives that are suitable for use in the present invention include acrylates, styrene butadiene, vinyl chlorides, methacrylates, acrylics (such as carboxylated acrylics), and vinyl acetates (such as self cross-linking ethyl vinyl acetate, hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate, or non-cross-linking ethyl vinyl acetate).
15 In certain embodiments, the adhesive is made from carboxylated acrylics.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the polymer mixture can comprise polymers that can become cross-linked. The use of cross-linked polymers, such as latex adhesives, can facilitate
20 control of the dissolution rate of the dye component(s) and/or other chemicals. Specifically, increasing the amount of cross-linking in the adhesive results in less swelling, which in turn, can result in a slower release of the dye components and/or other chemicals into the liquid.

In accordance with the present invention, other various
25 components can also be added as part of the polymer mixture as desired. For example, plasticizers, such as glucose triacetate, can be added to aid in the migration of the active chemical, such as an anti-microbial agent, to the polymer surface. In addition to plasticizers, cross-linking agents, catalysts, plasticizers, thickeners,
30 defoamers, water, and the like, can also be added to a polymer mixture of the present invention. Furthermore, chemicals such as

stabilizers, viscosity modifiers, composite particles, or surfactants, can be added as well.

Once an indicator system has been formed in accordance with the present invention, it can then be applied to the base web.

5 Generally, an indicator system of the present invention can be applied to the base web as a chemical formulation by any commonly used method of application, including, but not limited to, print, print crepe, spray, blade, saturant, coating, droplet throw, and foam application methods. For instance, a system of the present invention
10 can be applied as a saturant system, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,486,381 to Cleveland et al., which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference thereto. Moreover, in another embodiment, the formulation may be printed onto one or both sides of the base web. In some embodiments, the indicator system can
15 also be printed onto the base web as a chemical formulation in a preselected pattern.

The preselected pattern used to apply the indicator system formulation can be, in one embodiment, a reticular interconnected design. Alternatively, the preselected pattern can comprise a
20 succession of discrete shapes, such as dots. In a further alternative embodiment of the present invention, the preselected pattern can be a combination of a reticular interconnected design and a succession of discrete shapes.

25 The indicator system applied to the base web can generally be applied in a preselected pattern that covers less than 100%, and more particularly from about 10% to about 60% of the surface area of each side of the web. For instance, in one embodiment, the indicator system can be applied as a stripe or other shape to at least one side of the base web.

30 The indicator system can also be applied to each side of the base web in an amount of from about 2% to about 8% by weight.

Once applied, the indicator system can penetrate the base web in an amount from about 10% to about 60% of the total thickness of the web.

In some embodiments, after applying the indicator system to the base web, the web can then be creped to increase the softness, absorbency, and bulk of the web. Depending on the application, one or both sides of the web can be creped. Furthermore, the base web can be dried and cured after applying the indicator system. Curing can increase the strength of the base web, as well as aid in controlling the dissolution rate of the dye component(s) and/or other chemicals. In particular, controlling the degree of polymer curing can, in one embodiment, provide further control over the amount of swelling, which can, in turn, provide control over the dissolution rate of the dye component(s) and/or other chemicals.

In general, an indicator system of the present invention can include various mechanisms, such as a polymer mixture, curing methods, application methods, etc. to control the rate of dissolution of the dye component(s) and/or active chemical. By controlling the rate of dissolution in this manner, the indicator system can signal the complete exhaustion or the gradual depletion of the active chemical. In particular, the rate that a dye component dissolves out of an article can be controlled in a manner such that it dissolves from the article just prior to the active chemical. Therefore, due to a loss in dye, the article will lose or change color. Such a change or loss in color signals to a user the impending or complete exhaustion of the active chemical therein.

Other objects, features and aspects of the present invention are discussed in greater detail below.

Detailed Description of Representative Embodiments

Reference now will be made in detail to the embodiments of the invention, one or more examples of which are set forth below.

Each example is provided by way of explanation of the invention, not limitation of the invention. In fact, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. For instance, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment, can be used on another embodiment to yield a still further embodiment. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover such modifications and variations as come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents. Other objects, features and aspects of the present invention are disclosed in or are obvious from the following detailed description. It is to be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the present discussion is a description of exemplary embodiments only, and is not intended as limiting the broader aspects of the present invention.

In general, the present invention is directed to a use-dependent indicator system that can be effectively incorporated into an absorbent article without having a substantial adverse affect on its properties. For example, it has been discovered that an indicator system of the present invention can detect the depletion of an anti-microbial agent from a wiper that has been repeatedly wetted, rinsed, washed and/or reused without substantially adversely affecting the absorbency of the wiper or the release of the anti-microbial agent.

In accordance with the present invention, a use-dependent indicator system is provided that can be applied to an absorbent article to detect the depletion of a chemical incorporated therein. In one embodiment, an indicator system of the present invention includes the application of a dye or combination of dyes to an absorbent material.

An absorbent article of the present invention generally includes a base web to which dye component(s) and other materials are applied. The base web can be made from any absorbent material

commonly used in the art, such as materials used to make food service or medical wipers. In particular, any nonwoven polymeric or paper-based, generally absorbent, web is suitable for use as a base web of the present invention.

5 A base web of the present invention can be made from pulp fibers, synthetic fibers, and mixtures thereof such that the web has cloth-like properties. For example, the material used to make a cloth-like base web of the present invention can include pulp fibers either alone or in combination with other types of fibers. The pulp
10 fibers used in forming the base web may be softwood fibers having an average fiber length of greater than 1 mm, and particularly from about 2 to 5 mm, based on a length-weighted average. Such fibers can include Northern softwood kraft fibers, redwood fibers and pine fibers. Secondary fibers obtained from recycled materials may also
15 be used.

 In one embodiment, synthetic fibers, such as staple fibers (and filaments) can be also added to increase the strength, bulk, softness and smoothness of the base web. Staple fibers can include, for instance, polyolefin fibers, polyester fibers, nylon fibers, polyvinyl
20 acetate fibers, cotton fibers, rayon fibers, non-woody plant fibers, and mixtures thereof. In general, staple fibers are typically longer than pulp fibers. For instance, staple fibers typically have average fiber lengths of 5 mm and greater.

 The staple fibers added to the base web can also include
25 bicomponent fibers. Bicomponent fibers are fibers that can contain two materials such as, but not limited to, in a side-by-side arrangement or in a core and sheath arrangement. In a core and sheath fiber, generally the sheath polymer has a lower melting temperature than the core polymer. For instance, the core polymer,
30 in one embodiment, can be nylon or a polyester, while the sheath polymer can be a polyolefin such as polyethylene or polypropylene.

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Such commercially available bicomponent fibers include CELBOND® fibers marketed by the Hoechst Celanese Company.

The staple fibers used in a base web of the present invention can also be curled or crimped. The fibers can be curled or crimped, for instance, by adding a chemical agent to the fibers or subjecting the fibers to a mechanical process. Curled or crimped fibers may create more entanglement and void volume within the web and further increase the amount of fibers oriented in the Z-direction, as well as increase web strength properties.

In general, base webs made according to the present invention can be made exclusively from synthetic fibers, such as fibers made from various polymeric materials. The synthetic fibers can be staple fibers or other various types of fibers or filaments. As described above, a base web of the present invention can also be made from a mixture of staple fibers and pulp fibers. In addition, the web can be a co-form material such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,100,324 to Anderson et al. and 5,350,624 to Georger et al., which are incorporated herein in their entireties by reference thereto. The wipers may be packaged and made according to the disclosures of U.S. Patent Nos. 4,833,003 and 4,853,281 to Win et al.

In one embodiment, when forming an absorbent article containing pulp fibers, the staple fibers can be added to the base web in an amount from about 5% to about 30% by weight and particularly from about 10% to about 20% by weight. For example, short staple fibers made from a polyester or polyolefin can be added to the base web. The fibers can have a length of from about ¼ of an inch to about 1 inch. The fibers can be mixed homogeneously with the pulp fibers in forming the web. Staple fibers can increase the strength and softness of the final product.

Thermomechanical pulp fibers can also be added to the base web. Thermomechanical pulp, as is known to one skilled in the art,

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refers to pulp that is not cooked during the pulping process to the same extent as conventional pulps. Thermomechanical pulp tends to contain stiff fibers and has higher levels of lignin.

Thermomechanical pulp can be added to the base web of the present invention in order to create an open pore structure, thus increasing bulk and absorbency and improving resistance to wet collapse.

When present, the thermomechanical pulp can be added to the base web in an amount from about 10% to about 30% by weight. When using thermomechanical pulp, a wetting agent may be added during formation of the web. The wetting agent can be added in an amount less than about 1% and, in one embodiment, can be a sulphonated glycol.

The fiber furnish used to form the base web can also be treated with a chemical debonding agent to reduce inner fiber-to-fiber strength. Suitable debonding agents that may be used in the present invention when the base web contains pulp fibers include cationic debonding agents such as fatty dialkyl quaternary amine salts, mono fatty alkyl tertiary amine salts, primary amine salts, imidazoline quaternary salts, and unsaturated fatty alkyl amine salts. Other suitable debonding agents are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,529,665 to Kaun, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In a certain embodiment, the debonding agent can be an organic quaternary ammonium chloride. In this embodiment, the debonding agent can be added to the fiber slurry in an amount from about 0.1% to about 1% by weight, based on the total weight of fibers present within the slurry.

In one embodiment, a base web of the present invention as described above can be hydraulically entangled (or hydroentangled) to provide further strength. Hydroentangled webs, which are also known as spunlace webs, refer to webs that have been subjected to

columnar jets of a fluid that cause the fibers in the web to entangle.

Hydroentangling a web typically increases the strength of the web.

Thus, according to the present invention, in order to increase the strength of a web, a base web of the present invention can be

5 hydroentangled. For example, in a certain embodiment, the base web can comprise HYDROKNIT®, a nonwoven composite fabric that contains 70% by weight pulp fibers that are hydraulically entangled into a continuous filament material. HYDROKNIT® material is commercially available from Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisconsin. HYDROKNIT® is further disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 10 5,284,703 to Everhart et al. which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference thereto.

In accordance with the present invention, a use-dependent indicator system of the present invention can be applied to the base web. The web may be a wiper or other absorbent material capable of 15 absorbing a liquid and then forming a disinfecting solution when rinsed with repeated liquid cycles. In these embodiments, an anti-microbial formulation is applied to a base web such that the anti-microbial agent can be released from the anti-microbial formulation at a controlled rate until the anti-microbial agent is exhausted. When the 20 subject wiper is contacted with water, a certain amount of water is absorbed by the absorbent web and, when the wiper is wrung out, or permitted to drip until excess water has been lost, the absorbent web retains a certain amount of liquid. The anti-microbial agent can be released at a controlled rate to bring the content of the anti-microbial 25 agent in the retained liquid to a level where the retained liquid can act as an anti-microbial solution. Sufficient anti-microbial agent can be incorporated into the anti-microbial formulation and a sufficient amount of the formulation can be adhered to the web, so that only a 30 part of the anti-microbial agent is released from the formulation during each normal rinse cycle and the wiper can continue to provide the

retained liquid as an anti-microbial solution after multiple rinsing cycles.

In certain embodiments, a silver-zeolite complex can be utilized as the anti-microbial formulation to provide controlled release of the anti-microbial agent -- silver ions. One commercially available example of such a controlled-release silver formulation is sold as a fabric by AgION™ Technologies L.L.C. under the name GUARDTEx®, and is constructed from polyester and rayon and contains a silver-zeolite complex. Other suitable silver-containing anti-microbial agents are disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent No. JP 10/259325, which is incorporated herein by reference. Moreover, in addition to silver-zeolites, other metal-containing inorganic additives can also be used in the present invention. Examples of such additives include, but are not limited to, copper, zinc, mercury, antimony, lead, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, thallium, or other various additives, such as disclosed in Japanese Patent No. JP 1257124 A and U.S. Patent No. 5,011,602 to Totani *et al.*, which are incorporated herein by reference. In some embodiments, the activity of the anti-microbial agent can be increased, such as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,900,383 to Davis *et al.*, which is also incorporated herein by reference.

The anti-microbial formulation can also be formed by combining an anti-microbial agent with a polymer or a mixture of polymers. Such a formulation can provide controlled release characteristics for the anti-microbial agent by controlling the properties of the polymer, and how the polymer/anti-microbial agent formulation is applied to the base web. For example, such a formulation may be simply particles of an anti-microbial agent that are mixed into a polymer prior to applying the polymer/agent mixture to the web. The polymer can then be cured or cooled to form a solid. The reduced rate of mass transfer of the agent through the solidified

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polymer provides the method of controlling the rate of release of the agent. Almost any form of an anti-microbial agent can be used with a polymer, including powders, microspheres, controlled-release formulations as described above, gels, liquids, or the like.

5 The release rate of anti-microbial agents that are a part of a polymer matrix can also be controlled by varying particle size, using polymerization chemistries, encapsulation, using porous absorbents, using soluble binders, and other similar technologies can be employed to enhance the ability to control the amount of anti-
10 microbial agent released over a given period of time.

 In another embodiment, the use-dependent indicator system contains a mixture of a polymer mixture and at least one dye component. In such an embodiment, a polymer mixture of the present invention is capable of swelling or "blooming" when
15 contacted with water. In some cases, such "blooming" of the polymer mixture can enhance the control over the release of the dye component(s). As such, in one embodiment, the polymer mixture can comprise any of a variety of materials, at differing amounts, as long as the overall mixture is capable of swelling so as to enhance
20 the control over the release of the dye component(s) contained within the indicator system.

 For instance, in one embodiment, the polymer mixture can contain a polymer. Although not required, the polymer itself can be water-swella-
25 ble to aid in controlling the release of the anti-microbial agent from the base web. Typically, a water-swella-
30 ble polymer utilized in the present invention can be any polymer capable of swelling in water. For example, various adhesives can be used as water-swella-
ble polymers in the present invention. Examples of adhesives that can be used in a polymer mixture of the present invention include, but are not limited to, acrylates, styrene butadiene, vinyl chlorides, methacrylates, acrylics (such as carboxylated

acrylics), and vinyl acetates (such as self cross-linking ethyl vinyl acetate, hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate, or non cross-linking ethyl vinyl acetate). In certain embodiments, the adhesive can comprise a carboxylated acrylic, such as HYCAR-brand acrylic carboxylated latex.

It should be noted that although most adhesives are suitable for use in accordance with the present invention, some adhesives may not be suitable when used in combination with particular chemicals and/or dyes. For example, anionic latex adhesives may be ineffective when used in combination with certain anti-microbial agents, such as quats, Triclosan, or silver-coated zeolite, which are discussed in greater detail below. However, such adhesives may be completely suitable when used in conjunction with other chemicals.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the polymer may also be a polymer that can become cross-linked when dried. A cross-linkable polymer can provide increased wet strength to the base web and can aid in controlling the release time of an anti-microbial agent contained within the formulation. For example, in one embodiment, a liquid latex adhesive capable of becoming cross-linked can be utilized within the polymer mixture. In this embodiment, cross-linking the latex adhesive can provide control over the degree of water-swelling, which can thereby control the amount of the dye component(s) released when the wiper is contacting by a liquid during wiping. For example, in one embodiment, by reducing the amount of adhesive swelling, the relative amounts of a dye component(s) and of an anti-microbial agent released from a wiper in a given period of time is also reduced. In one embodiment of the present invention, the cross-linkable adhesive can be styrene butadiene. In an alternative embodiment, the adhesive can comprise an ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer.

In some embodiments, a cross-linking agent or catalyst can be

added to the polymer mixture to aid in cross-linking the polymer. By varying the amount of cross-linking agent or catalyst utilized, the degree of cross-linking can vary, and thus, the release of the dye component(s) can be further enhanced. For example, in one
5 embodiment, an ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer can be cross-linked with N-methyl acrylamide groups using an acid catalyst. Suitable acid catalysts include ammonium chloride, citric acid, maleic acid, and Arizidine catalysts. The carboxylated acrylics are one example of cross-linkable adhesives.

10 In general, it is often useful to add various other additives to the polymer mixture to enhance surface migration and control over the release time of the anti-microbial agent. For example, a polymer mixture of the present invention can also contain plasticizers to enhance the migration of the dye component(s) to the polymer
15 surface such that it can be more easily removed when during use. One suitable plasticizer includes, for example, glucose triacetate. Moreover, in some embodiments, a polymer mixture of the present can also contain various other components, such as thickeners, defoamers, water, and the like, all of which are well known additives.

20 Further, other additives, such as composite particles, viscosity modifiers, stabilizers, or surfactants can also be added. Composite particles can generally be added to the polymer mixture to increase the adhesive strength of the polymer mixture without adversely interfering with the other properties of the mixture. Examples of
25 some composite particles that can be used include clay, titanium dioxide, talc, zeolite, silica, or mixtures thereof. Moreover, as stated, one or more stabilizers can be used in the polymer mixture to prevent agglomeration and to increase the stability of the suspension. Stabilizers that may be added to the polymer mixture
30 include cellulose derivatives, such as hydroxy ethyl cellulose or methyl hydroxy cellulose. Other stabilizers that may be used include

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water-soluble gums, acetates, such as polyvinyl acetate, and acrylics. As stated, the polymer mixture can also contain one or more surfactants. For most applications, nonionic surfactants are preferred.

5 In accordance with the present invention, a use-dependent indicator system also contains at least one dye component that can dissolve out of an article in which it is incorporated. In particular, one type of dye component used in the present invention is configured in a manner such that it can dissolve out of a base web when the active chemical within the absorbent article therein is substantially depleted or so that it can dissolve out of the web as the active chemical is being depleted from the article. In one embodiment of the present invention, a single dye component is incorporated into a wiper such that the wiper becomes substantially colorless upon depletion of the active chemical. In another embodiment of the present invention, at 10 at least two dye components are provided such that the wiper can change color upon depletion of its active chemical.

Dyes of the present invention can generally be made from any dye commonly used in the art to impart a color to an object. 15 Moreover, both a single dye or a combination of dyes can be effectively employed in an indicator system of the present invention. In many circumstances, the selection of a dye type for a particular application can depend on whether that application requires the use of a single dye or a combination of dyes.

25 For instance, in one embodiment of the present invention, when a single dye is applied to an article, such as an anti-microbial or sanitizing wiper, via an indicator system of the present invention, it imparts color to that article. During use, the dye eventually begins to dissolve out of the article as a chemical therein is depleted. After 30 repeated use, the article continues to lose color and become increasingly lighter until no color remains. At this point, when

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essentially no color remains, the chemical within the article has been fully exhausted.

As such, when employing a single dye in the present invention as discussed above, it is typically desired that the single dye be
5 capable of dissolving out of the article such that it can signal to a user the exhaustion of a particular chemical. Accordingly, when used alone, a dye of the present invention can be made from any dye capable of dissolving out of an article. In one embodiment, the dye can be a non-reactive dye that is capable of dissolving out of an
10 article to which it is applied after washing and rinsing. Examples of some suitable non-reactive dyes can include, but are not limited to, nonionic or foodstuff dyes, such as blue or green foodstuff dyes.

In addition to employing a single dye, an indicator system of the present invention can also generally employ the use of more than
15 one dye in an article. Generally, multiple dyes can be used for a variety of reasons. One of the reasons for using multiple dyes is the ability to provide an article that can sustain a change in color when a chemical incorporated therein is exhausted. For example, when two dyes are applied to an article via an indicator system of the present
20 invention, different colored dyes can be employed. The differing colors, when originally applied to the article, can impart a certain color to the article. As the article is used and the chemical therein is depleted, one of the dyes begins to dissolve out as described above. Thus, the article changes its color from the combined colors of the
25 multiple dyes to the color of the dye remaining in the wiper after the other dye has dissolved out.

As such, when employing more than one dye in an indicator system of the present invention, it is often desired that one of the
30 dyes be capable of dissolving out of the article. Moreover, when a color change is desired, it is generally required that one of the dyes remain in the article. Thus, in accordance with the present invention,

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various combinations of non-reactive dyes and/or reactive dyes can be employed as desired. In contrast to a non-reactive dye, a reactive dye is relatively permanent and will not dissolve out of an article to which it is applied upon washing. Examples of some suitable
5 reactive dyes can include, but are not limited to, cationic dyes, sulfur dyes, or pigment dyes.

For example, in one embodiment, a 2% yellow pigment (reactive dye) is mixed with a 4% blue food stuff dye (non-reactive) to form a green sanitizing wiper. As the wiper is used and the sanitizing agent is depleted, the blue dye dissolves out. Eventually, after
10 sustained use, the wiper changes its color to yellow, the color of the reactive dye remaining in the wiper, thereby indicating the substantial exhaustion of the sanitizing agent formerly located within the wiper.

As stated above, an active chemical is typically incorporated with the dye into an absorbent article of the present invention. The active chemical can be added to the absorbent material separately, or as a part of an indicator system of the present invention. One
15 example of an active chemical is an anti-microbial agent used for disinfection. For illustrative purposes, particular anti-microbial agents that can be used in the present invention are described below. However, it should be understood that other active chemicals can also be used in the present invention.

In this regard, an anti-microbial agent of the present invention can generally be made from any anti-microbial additive that can be
25 used as a disinfectant in the art. In most embodiments, an anti-microbial agent of the present invention is made from stationary additives or surface migration additives.

A stationary additive, as that term is used with respect to the present invention, is generally formulated to establish an equilibrium
30 with the respective additive's ions in a water phase. For example, a stationary additive of the present invention can include silver zeolite

or coated calcium hypochlorite. A stationary additive made from calcium hypochlorite particles, for example, depends on establishing an equilibrium of the hypochlorite ions in a water phase. Other stationary additives can include, but are not limited to, chlorine dioxide formulations, quaternary amines, halogens, or combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the additive is a chlorine dioxide formulation containing chlorine dioxide, sodium chlorate, and an acid moiety as the anti-microbial agent. Some examples of systems that can be used to generate chlorine dioxide, for instance, are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,681,739; 4,689,169; 5,227,168; 5,126,070; and 5,407,685, which are incorporated herein in their entireties by reference thereto. Another anti-microbial agent that could be employed is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,837,274 to Shick et al., which is also incorporated herein in its entirety by reference thereto.

As mentioned above, in one embodiment of the present invention, the anti-microbial agent can include silver ions. In this embodiment, a silver-zeolite complex, such as AgION™, can be utilized to provide controlled release of the anti-microbial agent. Moreover, in addition to silver-zeolites, other metal-containing inorganic additives, such as copper, zin, mercury, antimony, lead, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, thallium, etc. can also be used in the present invention.

In addition to various stationary additives, an anti-microbial agent can also be made from surface migration additives. A surface migration additive, as that term is used with respect to the present invention, is generally formulated to migrate to the surface over an extended period of time. For example, suitable surface migration additives can include liquid quaternary ammonium compounds, such as alkyl aryl benzalkonium chloride, or other materials such as Triclosan.

In some applications, it may also be necessary to adjust the pH

of the active chemical, dye component(s), and/or the polymer mixture before forming the formulation. In particular, one embodiment of the present invention includes the addition of ammonia to both the polymer mixture and the active chemical such that the pH of each is

5 adjusted to a more neutral value prior to mixing. The added ammonia generally dissipates during the later step of curing, which is discussed in more detail below.

In general, once the polymer mixture and dye component(s) are incorporated into a chemical formulation according to the present

10 invention, the formulation can then be applied to the base web through any known method of application, such as print, print crepe, spraying, blade, saturant, coating, droplet throw, and foam applications. For example, in one embodiment, the formulation can be saturated into the web, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No.

15 5,486,381 to Cleveland et al., which is incorporated herein by reference. Moreover, in another embodiment, the formulation can be printed onto at least one side of the base web, and, in some cases to both outer surfaces of the web. Although any method of application is suitable for use in the present invention, it should be understood

20 that the particular application method utilized can also have an affect on release time of the dye component(s) and/or active chemical. As such, in accordance with the present invention, the method of application can also be selected as desired to further enhance the control over the release time of the dye component(s) and/or active

25 chemical.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the formulation can be applied to the base web in a preselected pattern. For instance, the formulation can be applied to the base web as a stripe. Moreover, the formulation can be applied in a reticular pattern, such

30 that the pattern is interconnected forming a net-like design on the surface. The formulation can also be applied according to a diamond

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shaped grid. The diamonds, in one embodiment, can be square having a length dimension of 1/4 inch. In an alternative embodiment, the diamonds comprising the grid can have length dimensions of 60 mm and 90 mm.

5 In an alternative embodiment, the formulation can be applied to the base web in a pattern that represents a succession of discrete dots. This particular embodiment is generally well suited for use with lower basis weight wiping products. Applying the formulation in discrete shapes, such as dots, can provide sufficient strength to the base web without covering a substantial portion of the surface area of the web. In particular, applying the formulation to the surface of the base web can, in some instances, adversely affect the absorbency of the web. Thus, in some applications, it may be desired to minimize the amount of formulation applied.

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15 In a further alternative embodiment, the formulation can be applied to the base web according to a reticular pattern in combination with discrete dots. For example, in one embodiment, the formulation can be applied to the base web according to a diamond-shaped grid having discrete dots applied to the web within the diamond shapes.

20 In one embodiment of the present invention, the formulation can also be applied to one or both sides of the base web so as to cover less than 100% of the surface area of the web, particularly from about 10% to about 60% of the surface area of the web. More particularly, in most applications, the formulation will cover from about 20% to about 40% of the surface area of each side of the base web. The total amount of formulation applied to each side of the base web can range from about 2% to about 10% by weight, based upon the total weight of the base web. Thus, when the formulation is applied to each side of the web, the total add-on will be from about 4% to about 20% by weight.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, after the formulation is applied to the base web, one or both of the outer surfaces containing the formulation can then be creped by known creping processes. Although not required, creping at least one side of the base web may sufficiently disrupt the fibers within the web to increase softness, absorbency, and the bulk of the web.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the base web is first pressed into contact with a creping drum by a press roll. The formulation containing the dye component(s) active chemical, and/or polymer mixture, which has already been applied to the base web, causes only those portions of the web where it has been disposed to adhere to the creping surface. If desired, the creping drum can be heated for promoting attachment between the base web and the surface of the drum, as well as partially drying the base web.

Once adhered to a creping drum, the base web may then be brought into contact with a creping blade that can remove the base web from the creping drum, thereby performing a first controlled pattern crepe on the base web. In applications where the formulation is applied to each side of the base web, the web can also be creped on the second side of the web. In these applications, a second creping blade can perform a second controlled creping operation on the second side of the base web.

In one embodiment of the present invention, after the base web has been applied with the formulation, the base web may then be dried and cured to form a sufficiently strong web. In one embodiment, the base web is pulled through a curing or drying station that can include any form of heating unit, such as an oven energized by infrared heat, microwave energy, hot air or the like. In addition to forming a stronger base web, the process of curing can also aid in controlling the release time of the dye component(s) and/or active chemical. Specifically, by altering the degree of

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polymer curing, the swelling of the polymer mixture in water can be reduced, thereby decreasing the amount of dye component(s) and/or active chemical released during use.

As described above, an indicator system of the present invention can be configured such that the dissolution rate of the dye component(s) contained within the system can be effectively controlled. For example, the composition of the polymer mixture, degree of water-swelling, cross-linking, curing, plasticizing, method of application, or any other comparable mechanisms, can all provide sufficient control of the dissolution rate of the dye component(s). By effectively controlling the dissolution rate in this manner, an indicator system of the present invention can properly function to indicate the depletion of a particular active chemical. In particular, the rate that the dye component(s) dissolves out of the base web can be controlled in a manner such that dissolution of the indicator dye component occurs just prior to the dissolution of the active chemical itself. As such, a loss or change in color can reveal the impending depletion of the active chemical.

The dissolution rate of other chemicals within an indicator system or article of the present invention can also be controlled. For example, by utilizing the methods of control described above or other comparable methods, the dissolution rate of an active chemical, such as an anti-microbial agent, can be effectively controlled. In some embodiments, the dissolution rate of an anti-microbial agent is controlled in a manner to provide controlled release over a period of time such that the article in which it is incorporated can sustain multiple washing and rinsing operations.

In one embodiment, the dissolution rate of an active chemical of the present invention can also be controlled by various mechanisms relating to the chemical itself. For example, in an embodiment where an anti-microbial agent comprises the active

chemical, the solubility of an anti-microbial agent can be varied to control the release time of such particles when activated with water. Methods for varying additive solubility, such as varying particle size and employing anti-microbial agents having a certain size
5 distribution, using polymerization chemistries, encapsulation, using porous absorbents, using soluble binders, and other similar technologies can be employed to enhance the control of the amount of the active chemical released over an extended period of time.

When an active chemical, such as an anti-microbial agent, is
10 coated or encapsulated as mentioned above, any coating known in the art to reduce solubility can be used. For example, in one embodiment, an aqueous emulsion of an acrylic polymer may be used to coat a calcium hypochlorite anti-microbial agent. In another
15 embodiment, a microcrystalline wax coating may be applied to the solid particles. In yet another embodiment, polyethylene can be used. Moreover, to sufficiently reduce solubility when using a coating, it is not generally necessary to completely coat the particles. For instance, in one embodiment, a 20% acrylic polymer coating is used, while in another embodiment, a 33.5% acrylic polymer coating
20 is used. In still another embodiment, a 60% microcrystalline wax coating is used.

The example below demonstrates the ability of an indicator system of the present invention to control dissolution rates. In particular, the following example demonstrates the ability to control
25 the rate that a dye component(s) dissolves out of a base web which comprises an absorbent wiper.

EXAMPLES

Four samples of an absorbent wiper were prepared. In each sample, the indicator system included a reactive dye, non-reactive
30 dye, and latex adhesive. Specifically, a 2% (based on latex solids) reactive yellow pigment, a 4% non-reactive blue food stuff dye, and a

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Hycar-brand acrylic carboxylated latex were printed onto each wiper to form a green wiper. A different amount of aziridine crosslinking agent was applied to the latex to demonstrate the ability to control the dissolution rate of the dye by cross-linking. The wipers were
5 rinsed until the wiper changed to yellow. The results of the experiment are depicted below:

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Table 1

% Cross-linking Agent	# Rinses Required to Change Color to Yellow
0%	6
1%	12
2%	20
4%	Did not wash out after 50 rinses

5 As shown in Table 1, the addition of a higher percentage of cross-linking agent produced more cross-linking in the latex adhesive, which in turn lowered the rate that the dye component dissolved out of the wiper. As such, an indicator system of the present invention can be varied in a manner so as to provide the necessary dissolution rates for a dye(s) incorporated therein. In particular, the dissolution rate of the dye(s) can be controlled such that it washes out of the base web
10 prior to the active chemical to signal the depletion of the active chemical.

Although various embodiments of the invention have been described using specific terms, devices, and methods, such description is for illustrative purposes only. The words used are
15 words of description rather than of limitation. It is to be understood that changes and variations may be made by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention, which is set forth in the following claims. In addition, it should be understood that aspects of the various embodiments may
20 be interchanged both in whole or in part. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the description of the preferred versions contained therein.